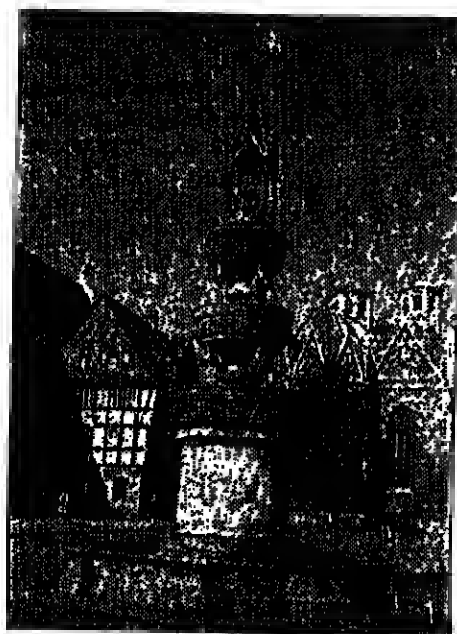
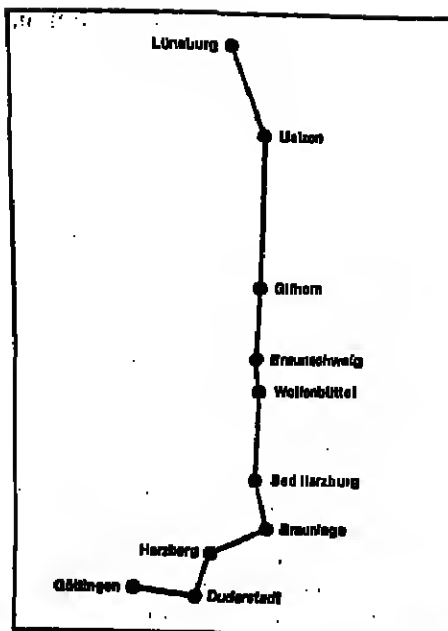


# Routes to tour in Germany

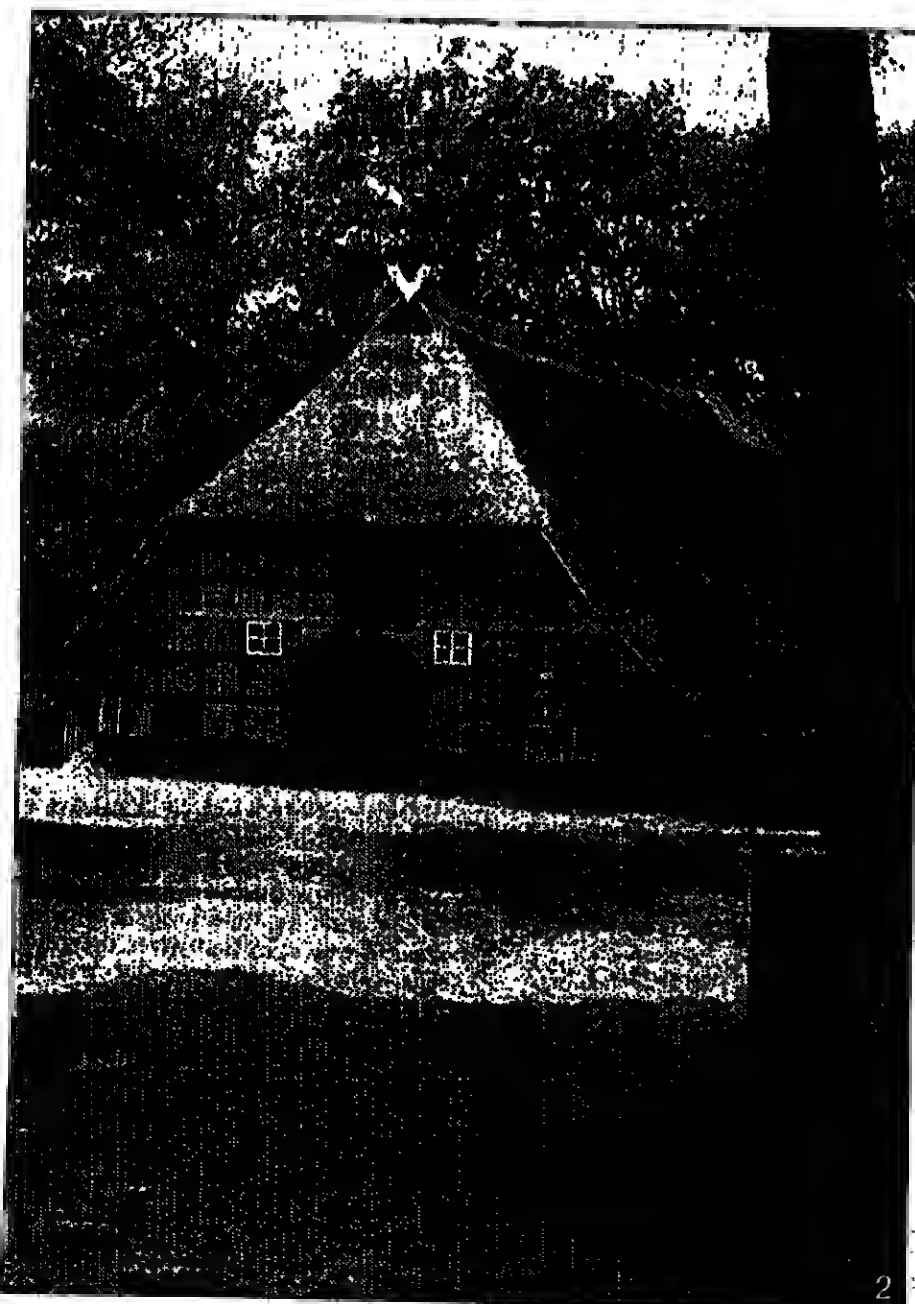
## The Harz and Heath Route



German roads will get you there — to areas at times so attractive that one route leads to the next, from the Harz mountains to the Lüneburg Heath, say. Maybe you should take a look at both. The Harz, northernmost part of the Mittelgebirge range, is holiday country all the year round. In summer for hikers, in winter for skiers in their tens of thousands. Tour from the hill resorts of Osterode, Clausthal-Zellerfeld or Bad Harzburg or from the 1,000-

year-old town of Goslar. The Heath extends from Celle, with its town centre of half-timbered houses unscathed by the war and the oldest theatre in Germany, to Lüneburg, also 1,000 years old. It boasts wide expanses of flat countryside, purple heather and herds of local curly-horned sheep.

Visit Germany and let the Harz and Heath Route be your guide.



- 1 Brunswick
- 2 An old Lüneburg Heath farmhouse
- 3 The Harz
- 4 Göttingen

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# The German Tribune

Friday, 5 December 1982  
First Year - No. 1062 - By air

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## Gatt loses bid to reach deal on freer trade

delegates to the Geneva meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) left the same way they came — empty handed.

Delegates from 88 countries had to admit they could find no common ground in the fight against protectionism.

The conference was intended to deal with free trade, to improve the international climate and to boost confidence in international economic opportunities.

One was prepared to make the sacrifice and most made it. There could be no question of taking fresh commitments.

This had been made clear, politicians tried to get off the hook as inconspicuously as possible.

The conference got off to a false start, poorly prepared and failed to meet the distance satisfactorily, GATT spokesmen said.

The EEC country was to blame for the poor demonstration. The Foreign Trade Minister, Michel

Gatt battles against the lure of protectionism — page 5.

gy, and protective measures by Western Europe thoroughly annoyed them.

Their aggressive approach scored a few diplomatic points but failed to pay dividends in the long run. The US delegation returned home as empty-handed as the rest.

The winners, on the quiet, were the Japanese. They were worried they might be branded as mischief-makers of world trade because they export goods all over the world without allowing corresponding imports.

But in a general free-for-all the Japanese, who made a point of being as inconspicuous as possible, were completely forgotten.

The conference ended in a fight between the European Community and the rest of the world, providing a handful of politicians with an opportunity of satisfying their vanity and scoring points for domestic electoral consumption.

There was soon to be no international consensus on how the world economic crisis might be solved, and world trade is indeed a confusing puzzle.

There are no generally valid rules applicable to any specific sector. Each country has its own legitimate requirements in respect of protection yet also

often defends

shortsighted special interests. There is a world of difference

between safeguarding farm earnings to prevent a population drift from rural areas to conurbations and artificially keeping a factory going that has grown uncompetitive by virtue of mismanagement. What is needed is a

closely-meshed network of agreements, either bilateral or multilateral (via GATT), to ensure a place in the sun for everyone. The United States sought, in an offensive typical of the Reagan administration, to extend GATT regulations to new sectors. The Americans were particularly keen to negotiate cuts in export subsidies for farm produce (with the EEC in mind) and freer trade in the international service sector.

But in both instances their homework was badly done. The US delegation was unable to clearly outline what it meant by services.

Agreement was reached to commission reports on unresolved issues, but time alone will tell whether this was



**Flying the EEC flag**

President of the European Parliament Piel Dankart, of the Netherlands, (left) greeted by the president of the Bonn Bundestag, Richard Stücklen, Mr Dankart was making an official visit to the Federal Republic.

(Photo: dpa)

merely a ploy to enable the conference to achieve results, in form if not in content.

On a number of other issues differences were papered over, but none of the many countries who first clamoured for the conference to be held now claims to have been responsible for the idea.

Pierre Simonisch

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 29 November 1982)

## Miracles neither expected nor given in Madrid

noeuvre observers. Western and neutral countries feel they must be made more specific and extended in scope.

They even feel this must be done before an all-European security conference is convened (a conference for which the Soviet Union and its satellites have been clamouring for years).

The arguments they advance are convincing, but East Bloc diplomats are not convinced.

What use, the West and the neutrals argue, are disarmament talks as long as Russia is not even prepared to extend confidence-building measures to cover European Russia as far as the Urals?

So the tenth anniversary of the CSCE is the anniversary of an institution that has not had much to show for itself.

It was clear soon after the Helsinki accords were signed on 1 August 1975 that nothing much could be expected to come of them.

The Soviet Union in particular had intended the conference to boost its power, not to reach agreement on human easements.

The Russians were among the first to realise how dangerous it was for statesmen to sign documents and make promises the general public could call on them to make good.

So they made sure at the first review conference, held from 4 October 1977 to 9 March 1978 in Belgrade, that the Belgrade final document no longer contained any reference to human rights.

The results of the expert gatherings held between the first and second review conference were thus a foregone conclusion.

Six weeks of talks on peaceful settlement of disputes, held in Montreux at the end of 1978, ended in a final declaration lacking in substance.

The countries represented took good care to avoid committing themselves to consulting a neutral authority in the event of strife, let alone to peacefully settling disputes.

The six weeks of talks on improving cooperation in the Mediterranean held in Valletta, Malta, early in 1979 were boycotted by six Arab states because delegations representing Egypt and Israel took part.

A two-week scientific forum held early in 1980 in Hamburg produced proposals for intensifying scientific cooperation, but nothing has really come of it.

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missed no opportunity to nit-

Controlled one criticism after another the draft political declaration taken an entire year to compile by upsetting everyone else.

Developing countries in particular no intention of restarting negotiations from scratch.

It also left no doubt that he proceedings were pointless. He several of Gatt's basic principles being behind the times.

Time seems ripe for trade war. Devil took the hindmost, with States partly to blame for conference's failure.

meo in the US delegation threatened to stand up and fight a trading partners refused to wishes into account.

Americans were interested first most in boosting export sales of produce and advanced technology, and protective measures by Western Europe thoroughly annoyed them.

Their aggressive approach scored a few diplomatic points but failed to pay dividends in the long run. The US delegation returned home as empty-handed as the rest.

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## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Rogers' plan to get an airing at Nato talks

There will be two major issues at Nato's winter conference in Brussels. One is what has become known as the Rogers Plan; the other is the amount of help the Atlantic Alliance would be prepared to give America outside the provisions of NATO.

Nato's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, General Rogers, proposes raising the nuclear threshold and reducing dependence on tactical nuclear weapons by building up conventional forces.

The Americans are giving considerable thought to the first topic, with the Gulf in mind. But the Rogers Plan is of greater importance both to America and to Nato.

The formula "Nato first" no longer applies in American policies. The strategic concept has become much more comprehensive. However, the Atlantic partnership still remains a central part of America's security policy.

General Rogers wants modern precision weapons to be introduced and electronic reconnaissance instruments to be used.

Nato should then give its OK to the necessary adjustment of operative military strategy. The main idea behind this move is to make the lower threshold of the deterrence strategy more credible by enabling modern defensive weapons to penetrate far into the territory of the potential enemy.

His military units are thus threatened even before they get across the Iron Curtain. Although atomic energy lies waiting in the background, all this can be done by using non-nuclear weapons.

Some Atlantic governments regard this "forward-oriented" operative planning as a radical change in the Atlantic defence policy.

However, this is not true. After all, military instruments are only being exchanged or added.

If the Rogers Plan is not approved, the Alliance could well be facing a dangerous future.

The words which Henry Kissinger never tires of speaking would then come true: the West would soon find itself standing in front of the ruins of its defence policy.

There would neither be a balance of conventional forces, nor would we be able to pose a threat with a sufficient stockpile of destructive weapons.

"We will have then unarmed ourselves". For the Atlantic security depends on the interlocking of effective classic and nuclear systems.

However, the divisions which have been providing a protective shield for over three decades, this airforce squadrons, covering the operative units, the naval forces guaranteeing supplies, cannot deter the enemy from waging a war using conventional arms. They would not be able to win the battle.

The result would then be a speedy transition to nuclear warfare. Up to now this weakness was presented as a strong point.

The threat of nuclear chaos which would result for the enemy was seen to be a strategic trump-card.

But can it in fact take the trick? There are certainly doubts about this. The ensuing holocaust not only threatens the

enemy but one's own forces too. Politicians have disregarded this home-truth for years.

The nuclear threat could only then be convincingly used as a deterrent as long as the Americans had a nuclear monopoly.

However, as soon as the Soviet Union got in on the act, things weren't quite as easy. The balance of nuclear power has shifted unfavourably for the Americans.

And yet the old strategy based on the West's technological supremacy still prevails. Washington is out to change all this, to get back to a true balance. For this purpose it has developed an expensive, long-term arms programme.

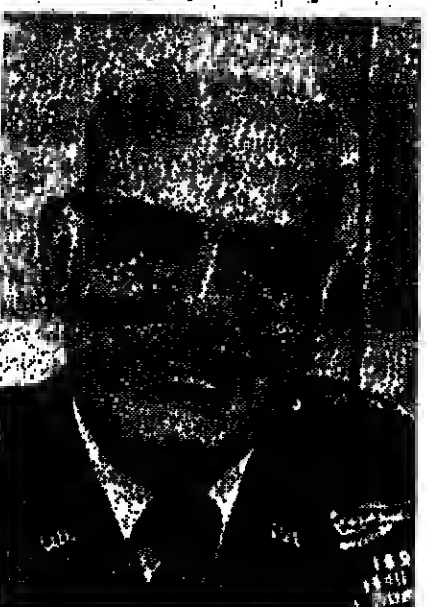
Such ambitions, however, do not only depend on financial backing.

In this era of unlimited possibilities of information a rebellion against any kind of nuclear strategy has broken out among Western peoples.

Not only the Catholic priests in America, but also many protestants all over the world, intellectuals, environmentalists, sects and politicians in their election campaigning take up "peaceful" arms against the nuclear threat.

Without understanding the interrelationships the complex system of deterrence is taken to the pillory.

Policies are based on fears. The danger is no longer presented by isolation-



General Bernard Rogers ... proposes conventional forces build-up.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

ism in America or neutralism in Europe. The new danger which threatens our security is called nuclear pacifism.

The governments and parliaments must now pluck up their courage and do what is right. In Europe's case this means Pershing II and Cruise Missiles, the Rogers Plan plus modernisation.

However, attempts must also be made to gain control over the growing unrest in nuclear affairs.

The message must be conveyed that the nuclear strategy is being misunderstood, that it is there to prevent destruction not engineer it.

For at the moment there is nuclear chaos in the minds of many. Too much emotion is threatening to brush aside what experience has taught us: that he who is the strongest decides on the outcome of war and peace is dictated by the victor.

Admittedly, the Nato conference will not bring about fundamental change. Military strength is required to be able to do that.

And it is precisely this strength which makes it possible to carry out a sure policy of arms control.

He who is prepared is in a position to negotiate.

Adelbert Weisstein  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 26 November 1982)

## Andropov gives a sneak preview of his style

The Americans didn't have to wait long to see their assumption about the new Soviet leader, Yuri Andropov corroborated: he is an intelligent operator.

In his first major speech he asked to be allowed into the "freeze" movement. At the same time he allowed a UN motion to be supported inviting both superpowers to freeze their nuclear arsenals.

For the latter move he cleverly based his wording on that used by the American freeze movement.

This guaranteed an overwhelming majority, and the US delegate was forced to vote against the wording which had found a majority in a referendum carried out in five American federal states.

Andropov thus doesn't lose face: even if such a freeze were to be agreed upon, which is most improbable, the Soviet lead in the field of land-based long-range missiles is guaranteed.

He can leave it up to Ronald Reagan to take on the appearance of the less peaceful of the two, drowning his own conciliatory words directed towards Moscow by consistent "missile-rattling". America's President is in a dilemma.

On the one hand, he doesn't want to leave the initiative up to the man in the Kremlin. In doing so, he would dash hopes right from the start that there is to be a new start in relations between the two superpowers.

On the other hand, he had to comply with a demand by Congress and work out a plan for stationing MX missiles.

His attempt to combine both by referring to the MX as a "peacekeeper" was not successful.

A sentence to be found in former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's book describes the situation only too well: "The rhetoric of war, which can suddenly change to that of concession, makes our opponents doubtful as to our firmness, and is seen to be tactics on our part".

Reagan just couldn't make his intention, firmness and flexibility at the same time seem credible.

The President, however, is still struggling against a second dilemma. Although America's land-based missiles are not "as ancient" as is claimed, they are out-of-date in comparison with Soviet land-based missiles.

This leads to two main questions: In view of the numerical superiority of the USA in sea and air-based missiles would a modernisation of the Titan and Minutemen missiles and the associated bunkering be enough?

And if the answer to this question is no: Is the MX the right answer? As with Carter before him Reagan has gone for the MX.

However, it is difficult to believe him when he maintains that this system meets two demands: to encourage the negotiations on arms control and reduce the arms build-up, as well as to increase deterrence.

Until Congress approves of their stationing, it cannot be used as a means of exerting pressure on the Soviets during the Geneva talks.

Whether Congress will approve is more uncertain than ever — because of the enormous costs and the doubts about the dense-pack deployment.

## Süddeutsche Zeitung

This dense-pack approach does leave the MX as invulnerable as is specially maintained.

Reagan himself is considering a clear missile defence system for the 1 Treaty, in which each side is allowed two such systems, is stretched, then is acceptable.

Up to now, however, Washington, Moscow have each set up only one, and the setting-up of such a system to protect a large part of the missile would be a novelty.

The Russians would in such a case most probably have to follow suit.

Another aspect of the MX development is even more disturbing: in the eyes of American strategists it is a "sponge function".

According to their calculations, Soviets would have to fire all their SS-18 missiles on to the MX in order to destroy it. This would not only disturb the Russians.

They would try to develop new, tactical warheads, which are not vulnerable to "fratricide". Then there would be no way of stopping the build-up. Reagan's efforts to equal vulnerability with deterrence are thus lacking in credibility.

If one side believes that it has a vulnerable, superior strategic weapon, then it would in theory be in a position to wage war.

The doubts about invulnerability are a part of the risk and mutual deterrence.

Should the opponents of MX fulfil their hopes on a Congress resolution?

Such hopes cut two ways for Europeans. If the Americans drop the plans, which theoretically being a sign of regained superiority would make Pershing II superfluous, they will even more for the stationing of missiles in Europe and for additional fence efforts by the Europeans.

The best thing therefore would be speedy progress during the INF Start talks.

However, this would demand substantial concessions on the part of Americans and Russians.

To hope for that would be pretty naive, despite the conciliatory words from Moscow and Washington.

Dieter Schindler  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 November 1982)

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## HOME AFFAIRS

## Parties get ready for an icy election campaign

## Süddeutsche Zeitung

political parties are preparing a campaign for the general election for March, although it is uncertain if, constitutionally, polls will be held at all.

Germany's first winter campaign will be "brief and icy", according to a CDU manager, Peter Rall.

Facilities will have to be in heated places. Few people want to leave their homes to go to a campaign event.

General secretary Heiner Gelsler said the party's campaign theme will be "the Crisis with Us".

SPD wants to keep its campaign as open as possible in order to win votes from as many quarters as possible.

FDP is trying to repair its image by raising environmental protection and further development of a just

social order. The CDU intends to spend DM29.8m on advertising. That would be 25 per cent less than in the last national campaign.

The SPD is also determined to be thrifty. It is still unknown, however, whether the parties will agree among each other to keep down campaign costs.

The FDP is, of course, most interested in such a deal due to the likelihood

of the very first points of the programme concerns in issue that have been considered unsuitable for a campaign: the CDU wants to encourage the voter that a stable middle-of-the-road policy is the precondition for a

of the Geneva disarmament talks. Helmut Kohl described the NATO decision as the foreign policy decision, adding that "it is up to us to take a stand on this issue."

He has put the missile issue squarely in the centre of the campaign, and the highly emotional issue could suppress major problems as unemployment, cutbacks in social security and economic crisis.

He is prepared to accept the fact that the SPD could try to paint him as a "missile chancellor".

The whole missile issue within the party is so controversial that the Democrats are likely to find it hard to gloss over the division in their own camp by attacking opponents.

Meanwhile become obvious SPD chancellorship candidate Helmut Kohl would be much less likely on the deployment of intermediate range missiles if the Geneva talks break down than was Helmut Schmidt always made it clear

the missiles would be stationed in Germany if the talks fail.

Another major point in the CDU campaign strategy is the constant stress-

ing of the "legacy" inherited from the SPD-FDP coalition.

But CDU publications omit the fact that the FDP was for 13 years part of this coalition and hence jointly responsible for the "legacy".

The campaign is being ushered in by advertisements and a CDU paper called *CDU-extra* that carry a "closing balance" of the SPD as a government party.

Helmut Kohl himself will be the pivotal point of the campaign and is already scheduled to speak at 22 major rallies.

The CDU campaign is officially to begin with the "small party congress" in Bonn on 6 December; the SPD will follow up its own "small party congress" in Kiel with another one in Dortmund on 21 January when its chancellorship candidate is to be officially nominated (this is a mere formality).

The FDP is due to meet in Freiburg on 19 January — the same city that saw the adoption of the famous "Freiburg Theses" from which the party is now miles removed, as critics within the FDP put it.

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that it will lose votes and that the reimbursement from federal funds for campaign expenses will be correspondingly low.

But prospects for an agreement are poor. The same applies to a new edition of the arbitration committee which is meant to ensure a "clean campaign".

(In the last general election the committee was more a source of amusement than of campaign justice.)

The CDU is determined to fight for every vote and nothing has been said officially about its supporting the FDP.

If the FDP manages to return to the Bundestag, the CDU is prepared to continue the coalition.

According to Gelsler, the remark by CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss about the possibility of a grand coalition if the FDP doesn't make it was a hypothetical answer to a hypothetical possibility.

The campaign preparations of the FDP are overshadowed by differing statements on coalition partners in the state organisations of the party, the fact that it is losing many members and the possible establishment of a new left-liberal party.

The recent meeting of the FDP executive committee which, according to party spokesman Herbert Schmilling, was marked by a "fighting determination to make it," agreed to put the campaign emphasis on peace policy, the fight against unemployment with the instruments of market economy and environmental protection.

In its "Kiel Declaration", the SPD has already outlined its main points. It will leave the past 13 years alone — especially where economic policy is concerned — and for the rest charge the CDU with running class struggle by the heels against the have-nots.

The voter is likely to remain unimpressed — after all, the campaigning coincides with the carnival season.

Eckehard Kohrs  
(General-Anzeiger Bonn, 23 November 1982)

## MPs complain about lack of information

## Handelsblatt

The days of euphoria have gone and the Bonn government is running into the everyday problems that were bound to come in an organisation not practised at being in power.

The CDU parliamentary group is already complaining about the scarcity and incompleteness of information it receives from the Chancellery and the Government press office.

CDU members of parliament say they find it difficult sensibly to argue in favour of the new economic, fiscal and social policy — both in parliament and in the constituencies.

They deplore the lack of transparency and say that he new chancellor's reports on the state of the nation in Parliament are just not enough.

In particular, they point to the difficulties they have in explaining and backing the new DM40bn federal debt when only a few months ago they had to attack the old government for every added mark it wanted to borrow.

They stress that it is not enough to

point to the "legacy" this government inherited from its predecessor. They must be put in a position to explain the exact need for every mark borrowed.

In addition, the term "legacy" has put a great strain on cabinet meetings. The Free Democrats have been reminded of the fact that they are partly responsible for this legacy. They criticise CDU's frequent use of the term.

But their criticism is unlikely to lead anywhere and the term is likely to keep cropping up in the election campaign.

Though the CDU's Franz Josef Strauss is prepared to tolerate a penitent FDP, he and his fellow party members persist in reminding the Liberals of past sins.

But the CSU's inclusions into Bonn government affairs are causing even new problems, not only for the FDP but for the CDU as well.

Strauss, who intends to stand for a Bundestag seat in the March elections, recently informed his Bonn partners by letter of the legislation he is not prepared to endorse.

CSU wishes about who should hold what posts have also caused annoyance in Bonn.

Hans Jörg Sottorf  
(Handelsblatt, 25 November 1982)

## SPD prepares for hustings with a problem

The SPD is entering an election campaign with few leadership personalities: the outstanding figure is the party chairman, Willy Brandt.

The former Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, is now playing a secondary role. He is spending most of his time criticising the foreign and trade policies of his successor, Helmut Kohl.

Herbert Wehner, the leader of the party in the Bundestag, is now certain to retire. This means that Brandt is left with a leadership trio comprised of himself, Hans-Jochen Vogel and Johannes Rau.

Vogel, the party's candidate for the chancellorship, cannot even speak in the Bundestag because he is the leader of the opposition in Berlin.

Rau is the Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and is the only SPD state premier firmly entrenched in office. But at a national level, he can only speak in the Bundestag.

This all means that the SPD parliamentary group in Bonn is without an undisputed leader.

The issues to be raised in the campaign can be gathered from the "Kiel Declaration" and the speeches surrounding it.

In foreign policy, the SPD wants to present itself as an advocate of peace and disarmament, avoiding any express confirmation of the double NATO decision. This will be helped because the party now no longer has to support Helmut Schmidt, the initiator of the decision.

Left wingers like Erhard Eppler and Egon Bahr are fishing for Green votes by hinting at their opposition to the development of intermediate range missiles.

In domestic affairs, the SPD stresses its determination to introduce reforms — especially in environmental protection and legal policy.

But here the party clashes with the FDP, which is also determined to build its image on these issues.

It remains to be seen how many FDP voters the Social Democrats will be able to capture for themselves.

In any event, towards the end of the congress Chairman Willy Brandt expressed himself in favour of providing safe mandates for Liberals who are prepared to switch party allegiance.

But by far the most important campaign issue will be the fight against unemployment. Here, the SPD will promote early retirement and job-creation programmes.

But naturally, it will also have to say how it wants to finance such programmes: the first would call for wage cutbacks and the second for billions from Bonn coffers.

In any event, this would be a clear alternative to the CDU/CSU-FDP coalition government, which puts its emphasis on cutbacks in public sector spending and the promotion of private investments.

Hans-Jochen Vogel was confident that his party will succeed in its bid to return to power. But his optimism was probably because he knows that no election can be won with pessimism.

Heinz Günther Klein  
(Der Tagesspiegel, 21 November 1982)

SPD 10.1.83



## Minister's tough nuclear power decisions

Even SPD members of the Bundestag publicly admit that Heinz Riesenhuber, 46, the new Bonn research minister, is a good choice for the job.

Riesenhuber, a graduate chemist and father of four, is faced with one of the new government's most difficult decisions: the future of the financially ailing new reactor types, the fast breeder and the high temperature reactor.

He is expected to come up with a clear answer on whether the DM5bn that has already been spent for these reactors is to be written off or whether their development should proceed with financial support from the business community.

In his search for a technically and financially feasible solution, Riesenhuber will have to make the fullest possible use of his energy and his undeniable talent for detached analysis and clear decisions.

The Hesse politician, whose personal trademark is a neat bow tie, became a member of parliament in 1976 and was soon regarded as one of the Bundestag's rising stars.

His parliamentary work was largely concentrated on research, energy and environmental policy.

Before becoming Research Minister, he was the energy policy spokesman of the CDU parliamentary group in Bonn.

In order to stay in touch with practical work in this field Riesenhuber retained his post as one of the two technical managers of Synthomer Chemie GmbH (which is part of the Metallgesellschaft group).

Unless Riesenhuber succeeds in getting private financing for the two reactors and other major projects, he will be hard put to redraft his Ministry's research policy.

Riesenhuber, the successor of five SPD Research Ministers, wants to bring about a change of trend in research policy. The reorientation would involve a total change of strategy: instead of promoting more than 6,000 individual projects as was done under the SPD ministers, he wants a strategy aimed at stimulating new ideas and inventiveness.

He is well aware that this can only be achieved gradually and with great circumspection. He also knows that he cannot scrap projects from one day to the next. Like any other bureaucracy, the research bureaucracy also has its inertia.

The very first few weeks in his new office have made it clear to Riesenhuber that government bureaucracy and its hierarchy cannot be controlled as easily as the administration of a private business. But he is still confident that he will be able to do useful work in his new post.

Despite empty coffers, he can count on the support of Bonn's Finance Minister who is aware of the importance of research and development — especially in times of economic crisis.

Riesenhuber considers it wrong, however, to measure the success of research policy in terms of the billions that are spent on it, as has been done before.

What matters, he says, is the new me-



Heinz Riesenhuber... a rapid riser. (Photo: Sven Simon)

thods and products that result from a government research policy.

Some of Riesenhuber's colleagues consider him too ambitious. But, as Kohl's youngest cabinet member puts it: "What's wrong with a bit of healthy ambition?"

Klaus Broichhausen  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 18 November 1982)

## FDP, looking for right formula, chooses chemist for key role

The Free Democrats' new general secretary, Dr Irmgard Adam-Schwaetzer, 40, is a trained pharmacist. And she will be expected to come up with the right medicine to heal the party wounds.

She polled 200 of the 382 votes cast at the FDP national congress in Berlin in an election to decide on the successor to Günter Verheugen, who has left the party to join the Social Democrats.

Even old Bonn hands pricked up their ears in 1980 when the newly elected Bundestag member Schwaetzer made her maiden speech in parliament during the debate on Chancellor Schmidt's policy statement.

She so brilliantly countered the attacks on the SPD-FDP coalition by the CDU family affairs expert Helga Wex that Count Lambdors (FDP) spontaneously congratulated her, and MP Friedrich Hölscher handed her a yellow flower. Party Chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher went over to her, saying he had to shake her hand.

Dr Schwaetzer joined the FDP in 1975 and two years ago became the chairman of the party's Aachen region. She was also elected to the executive board of the North Rhine-Westphalia FDP.

Her career so far shows that she is a woman with robust staying power who knows how to roll with the punches. The fact that she has had to stand her ground against four brothers — all older — might have something to do with it.

She has repeatedly demonstrated that, once convinced of her cause, she does not shrink a confrontation.

When the then labour minister, Herbert Ehrenberg, called for an extension of civilian service for conscientious objectors she launched a sharp attack on her SPD coalition partner.

And only recently she praised the present opposition Social Democratic Party for its tabling of an amendment of

## Stuttgart mayor Rommel p... back with huge majority

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Christian Democrat Manfred Rommel has been re-elected Mayor of Stuttgart with an overwhelming 69.8 per cent of the poll.

The term of office is eight years. He was first elected in 1974, when he polled 44 per cent on the first vote and 58 per cent on the second.

This time, his nearest challenger was the deputy leader of the SPD in the state assembly, Ulrich Maurer, who polled 25 per cent.

Among Rommel's most prominent traits are modesty and reluctance to folat his views on others. He is also convinced that realities are subject to their own rules and that neither dogmatism nor emotionalism can influence them. The only way to cope with realities, as he sees it, is by using common sense. But Rommel does not pin his hopes

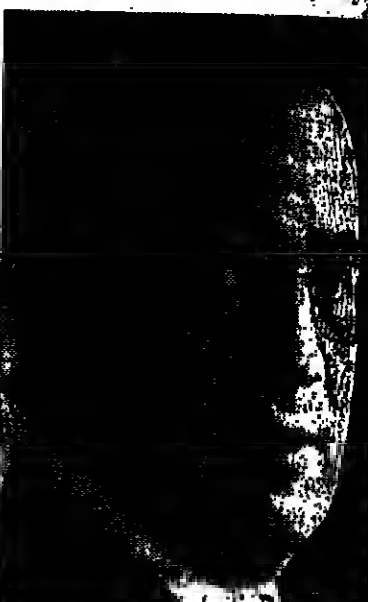
on his own common sense only, also convinced that most citizens are more of this commodity than their representatives.

The fact that one can not only a city but gain popularity as well such an attitude was demonstrated the huge majority the voters gave him.

Rommel's conviction that actions must be long-term and non-partisan goes hand-in-hand with his keen awareness of the fact that planning needs a periodic review.

This attitude has on occasion led him to the accusation of being under- and too accommodating.

His scepticism towards himself and his tolerance towards others, along



Manfred Rommel... a medal man. (Photo: Sven Simon)

his knowledge of history, as shown in his speeches, have turned him into an unconventional politician: a man who rather than trying to implement rigid and sensational plans, seeks to reconcile differences and obtain the approval of as many people as possible.

Rommel proudly points to the fact that, despite the general financial crisis, Stuttgart is in a better financial position than most major German cities because of the modest behaviour of its elected representatives and their courage to raise city income in time.

Rommel is not what one might call a political careerist. All he wants is to do his job to the best of his ability.

In 1974, when he was first elected, he was not particularly interested in becoming mayor, would have preferred to have become the personal adviser of Baden-Württemberg's Prime Minister, Hans Filbinger and remain state secretary at the state Finance Ministry.

He is one of those mayors who are going to citizens' rallies and talking the man-in-the-street.

Rommel despises any sort of political cult as he despises the hard-core approach in election campaigns.

His attitude towards politics bears the stamp of his experience as a year-old when Hitler forced his father, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, to commit suicide.

His mastering of politics has also to some extent been an attempt to master his own past.

It is interesting to ponder what Manfred Rommel would go to Bonn if he were drafted.

Bert Häuer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung  
für Deutschland, 9 November 1982)

the law governing conscientious objectors.

Her fierce commitment on the conscientious objectors issue (she believes there should be no formal hearings) and her fight for equal rights for the children of single parents have earned her the reputation of being a left wing Liberal.

Yet she was a clear protagonist of the coalition switch on the grounds that it was impossible to implement a credible and successful policy that would put the economy back on its feet with the SPD.

When she assumed her seat in parliament, Irmgard Adam-Schwaetzer said about herself: "I like to cook and I sea-



Irmgard Adam-Schwaetzer... not afraid of a confrontation. (Photo: Sven Simon)

son everything with herbs I've grown myself."

For the Liberals, the proof of the pudding will be in the eating.

Stefan Heydeck  
(Die Welt, 3 November 1982)

## TRADE

## Gatt battles against the lure of protectionism

Understandably so, Germany is second only to the United States as an exporting nation. But unlike in America and Japan (third on the list of exporting nations) more than one-quarter of the German GNP is accounted for by exports compared with 13 per cent for Japan and only 8 per cent for America.

One of the reasons why our record is cleaner than those of other nations is that violations do not pay off for us.

But when some countries subsidise their industries and when cheap products from abroad endanger our own business and jobs, no government in Bonn can remain inactive.

What makes protectionist measures so attractive is the fact that they are popular with the people at home and that they can always be justified by pointing to the fact that others are even worse culprits.

The Japanese trade practices of the past few years have thus become an alibi for many other nations. The drug is gradually becoming socially acceptable.

Yet it would be foolish in both economic and political terms to give in to temptation. The economic foolishness would lie in the fact that only an internationally agreed and limited protectionism could provide some breathing space for branches of industry that are suffering from structural crises.

Unilateral protectionist measures

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even if temporary — tend to become institutionalised, thus perpetuating industrial obsolescence.

According to recent World Bank figures, every subsidised job in Swedish shipyards providing the worker with an annual salary of \$20,000 costs the Swedish taxpayer \$30,000 a year. This makes protectionist crisis management in reverse gear.

But the political foolishness is even worse than the economic one. The international system that has provided the Federal Republic of Germany along with other nations with internal stability and external influence would hardly be able to survive unchecked protectionism.

That much at least should be remembered from the lessons provided by the 1930s.

Then it was the "every man for himself" policy of the most important industrial nations, concerned only with their own advantages at the expense of others, that turned the international economic crisis into a political crisis that culminated in the Second World War.

Things are no different today. The present international order is also unable to withstand the strain of a beggar-my-neighbour policy.

Free trade according to pre-arranged rules is an essential part of all political structures that make up today's order. This applies in equal measure to the European Community, the Atlantic Alliance and relations with the Third World.

The Federal Republic of Germany's willingness to pay out vast amounts of money to support the agriculture of other member nations — especially France — largely depended on European Community markets for industrial products being kept open to German goods.

The latest import obstacles imposed by the French government apply primarily to Japanese goods, but they naturally also hit all other countries. They are dangerous.

Any deterioration of the Common Market would also spell the end of political cooperation.

The trade dispute has strained the political relations between the security partners of the Atlantic Alliance.

American trade unions and presidential candidates are becoming increasingly loud in calling for state protection against many imports.

To make matters worse, these debilitating trade disputes now coincide with a political crisis within the Atlantic Alliance. Trade egotism could easily widen the political rift. The Alliance is no longer robust enough to emerge unscathed from an unchecked protectionist build-up among its member nations.

The developing countries are now up to their necks in debt to the industrial world, totalling an estimated DM1,250bn.

Without markets in the developed countries, they will be unable to service their debts — let alone pay them off one day.

As a result of their financial troubles, they will be unable to pay for the imports of our products. Eventually, the vulnerable stability of many young sta-

tes would be undermined if their economic prospects became even bleaker.

Revolution and political unpredictability would ensue — caused not by Soviet machinations but by Western shortsightedness.

The economic damage caused by unchecked protectionism would be great, but it might still be tolerable. Not so the political damage.

Anybody who gives in to the temptation of protectionism should be aware of the political consequences. But are the ministers meeting in Geneva now aware of them?

They will not be able to fully shrug off the pressure from their own public. The conference could therefore chalk it up as a success if it managed to impose time limits on trade restrictions and subject them to common controls.

Any failure would mean that protectionism would no longer be engaged in covertly and with a bad conscience but that it would be practised openly.

France's Foreign Trade Minister Jobert, father of the latest import obstacles, is said to have another 50 ready to pull out of a drawer.

The international system can be destroyed not only by military wars but also by trade wars. One thing is certain: the present crisis cannot be mastered with protectionist measures. All this would do would be to destroy the very pillars that support the house in which we all live.

Christoph Bertram  
(Die Zeit, 26 November 1982)

## The agreement

On 1 January 1948 the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) came into force on 1 January 1948 provides the economic, legal and institutional framework for international trade.

Its main pillar is a balanced system of mutual tariff concessions by the 23 signatories of the agreement. The agreed upon tariff rates are based on the principle of most favoured nation that applies to all members. Tariff reductions have progressed satisfactorily since the agreement was signed.

Two: The agreement also contains provisions prohibiting non-tariff trade barriers and quotas. The reduction of these barriers has proved difficult.

Three: To protect them against damaging imports, the agreement authorises importing countries to temporarily suspend or rescind liberalisation measures.

In cases where excessive imports of a particular product could cause serious damage to domestic industry, the member nations are authorised to impose tariffs or non-tariff barriers for such imports. But these clauses have not often been used.

Four: The agreement authorises importing countries to adopt compensating measures against those trading partners who resort to dumping or subsidise their exports.

In the first case, they may introduce anti-dumping tariffs and, in the second, countervailing duties. But these measures must not provide additional protection for the affected industries in the importing country.

Five: In practice, hidden trade restrictions of various kinds have made it possible to circumvent the agreement.

This has led to demands that the loopholes be closed to prevent a further spreading of such import barriers.

(Die Zeit, 26 November 1982)

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## BUSINESS

## AEG-Telefunken survival chances improve sharply

The survival chances of AEG-Telefunken have improved vastly. The chance of a new beginning is within grasp.

The picture contrasts with that of May this year when the company went to court in a bid to rescue itself. The *Vergleichsverfahren* (a sort of receivership) proceedings were the final step in the most extensive private sector commercial rescue attempts in the history of the Federal Republic.

Over the past couple of years, the company has cost the banks some DM2bn and some 30,000 workers their jobs.

The much maligned banks jumped into the breach as far back as the late summer of 1975 when they made their first rescue bid by footing the bill for a DM316m capital increase. The next rescue action took place at the turn of 1979/80 with a further capital increase that gave AEG an extra DM930m.

The banks bought the new shares, thus acquiring more than a 50 per cent stake in the company.

But since the market price of AEG stock declined, the banks had to write off considerable amounts year after year. Moreover, they granted AEG special interest rates for two years that provided the company with a relief of DM80m.

Finally, in 1981, the banks waived claims with DM240m.

The recovery blueprint for 1983 that AEG chief executive Heinz Dürr presented in May 1982 was to have put the organisation back on its feet.

The plan provided for a division of AEG-Telefunken as of 1 January 1983 into AEG Technik AG (with annual sales of DM11.2bn and a domestic payroll of 80,500) and AEG Konsum AG (payroll 19,500; sales DM 3.3bn). The majority stock was to have been held by an AEG-Telefunken holding company.

But the rescue plan foundered on realities. The concept was not welcomed by everybody Bonn and the state governments made it quite clear that — contrary to AEG hopes — they would not directly participate in the company.

To make matters worse, some of the banks were not prepared to support the plan with additional financial shots in the arm while others engaged in protracted haggling over a redistribution of quotas.

When negotiations with possible industrial partners also broke down, the promised liquidity aid by the banks failed to materialise and Bonn refused to provide a DM600m export guarantee. AEG found itself on the edge of an abyss. It has to pull the emergency brake in the form of the *Vergleichsverfahren* application.

What was needed now was radical surgery. The tumour of over-indebtedness had to be cut away and the boil of loss-generating subsidiaries lanced.

Since rehabilitation blueprints could no longer be realised, the home appliances sector represented by AEG-Telefunken Hausgeräte AG, Nuremberg, had to concentrate entirely on the AEG brand name. Sales of the brands Neff and Zanussi were discontinued.

The payroll in this sector will be pruned even more heavily than originally intended. Without the subsidiaries Neff,



Zanker and Köppersbusch (all of which are involved in bankruptcy or composition proceedings) the Hausgeräte AG now still has a domestic payroll of 10,000.

Having reduced the payroll by 2,400 this year, another 2,460 jobs are to be done away with by 1984.

The foreign operations, with a current payroll of 2,000, are also to reduce their staff.

Once the rehabilitation has been completed in 1984, the Hausgeräte AG is expected to account for global annual sales of DM1.7bn.

Like with AEG's Telefunken Fernseh und Rundfunk GmbH, Hanover (so far unaffected by the composition), in which Grundig originally wanted to buy a stake, Hausgeräte AG would welcome a partner.

Negotiations to that effect with the Swedish Elektrolux concern have been shelved, but the two companies cooperate by exchanging products and components. Talks are to be resumed as the rehabilitation efforts progress.

Olympia Werke AG, Wilhelmshaven, is to remain under the AEG roof for the time being. AEG-Telefunken's in Olympia amounts to 51 per cent while Bosch, Dresdner Bank, Deutsche Bank and Westdeutsche Landesbank hold the re-

maining 49 per cent through subsidiaries or holding companies.

Originally, AEG had considered looking for a majority stockholder in Olympia as part of the proceedings; but this idea has been dropped.

For one thing, there was nobody with enough money for the deal and, for another, the Frankfurt based office considers Olympia's prospects as being better now than they were a couple of months ago.

Statements to the effect that Olympia could at least break even in 1983 have been revised downward.

Even so, the ABG board is convinced that Olympia will manage to hold its own on the market.

Right now, Olympia is operating independently (though under the AEG umbrella) and hopes to get into the black again.

It is quite conceivable that Olympia will be combined with AEG's communications sector and that, together with a partner (possibly Bosch), a new communications group would be formed.

But all this is still speculation. It could just as well work out differently.

If the communications sector gets divided up and sold for ready cash, the new concept could not be realised and the question as to Olympia's fate would become topical again.

One of the pearls of AEG is to get a new owner at the end of the year: AEG-Telefunken Nachrichtentechnik GmbH

## Max Grundig of Grundig pulls out the plug



Max Grundig ... sudden change of mind. (Photo: Interpress)

The fact that Philips bought only a limited stake in the company was due to the veto by the German cartel office.

Having been unable to find a worthy successor, Grundig considered it best to put the management of his life's work into the hands of a major concern. He

(ATN) is to be taken over completely by the present minority stockholders: Allianz, Bosch and Mannesmann.

The trio had acquired a 49 per cent equity in December 1981, while retaining 51 per cent.

The original deal gave the three partners to buy another two per cent stake and thus acquire the majority. A later deal stipulated that if AEG went into bankruptcy or *Vergleichsverfahren* proceedings the partners could acquire the remaining stock.

They made use of this right when *Vergleichsverfahren* proceedings opened — despite the fact that had always stressed that he wanted to keep a finger in this interesting pie.

But cash will sweeten the deal. Though nothing has been said about a price for the 51 per cent of AEG, it is estimated that statements about impending ra-round DM250m.

AEG will keep a foot in telecommunications technology through Telema GmbH, in which it has a 10 per cent stake. Telefonorma nor holds a 10 per cent of Telefonbau und Normalzeit (TN), Frankfurt. This is to be approved on 1 January 1983.

Most of what has been said here is the chairman of the supervisory concerned loss operations. But the new AEG will concern technology with a convincing policy line one of the leaders.

These sectors will have global sales of DM8bn and a payroll of about 60,000 once they have been reorganised.

The plant and equipment sector has achieved sales of DM5.9bn in 1981 (with a payroll of 47,000). This year sales are expected to be in the region of DM6.1bn.

Peter Rößler (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 20 November 1982)

must be given credit for having taken responsibility for the company's losses.

Grundig's ideal partner was more Philips. He tried to negotiate a Philips majority equity as part of the Euro-strategy (various makes, products, common marketing and repair service and common research and development).

But Philips turned down the purchase of a majority stake in Grundig for reasons unknown. It is also unknown whether the Euro-strategy will now be adopted under the Thomson-Brandt management.

The fact that Grundig has put his company into the hands of Thomson-Brandt, a nationalised company, is partly due to the fact that the Japanese have stepped up their attack on European home electronics markets, especially in the video recorder sector on which Europe has pinned its hopes.

Here, the Japanese reduced their production to below the DM1,000 threshold, creating losses for European makers. The Japanese attacks have had a severe effect on Grundig's balance sheet. But despite heavy losses in the past few years, Grundig remains a very strong company that has come up with a payroll of more than DM100m this year.

It is, however, unlikely that Grundig would have won the fight against the Japanese, who were stepping up their attacks on the market. As a result, it is better to find a strong partner in the company into a sound future.

Peter Schlotter (Handelsblätt, 22 November 1982)

## BUSINESS

## Turbulent weather for aerospace firm



months), next year's output will be reduced to 55 (5 a month). This is not much more than the present 4.8 units a month. But the financing of an aircraft stockpile would, simply, be too costly. The French partners, the state-owned Aero - Spatiale (Sias), which has a 10.7 per cent equity in MBB, insists, however, that the output should not be cut down beyond 66 units.

Having already delivered 200 units, the Airbus industry still has orders for 150 A300s and A310s plus options for a similar number.

But the bankruptcy of Britain's Laker and the impossibility of supplying Libya (due to the US embargo on engines) show that there are incalculable risks in this business.

Moreover, options are no longer converted into firm orders at the old rate. There is also a possibility that potential Airbus customers will opt for the competition. (Alitalia, for instance, has decided to buy 30 DC-9-80s).

Latibère has now to concede that, despite successes in the battle against Boeing, there are two tough years ahead for the Airbus industry.

MBB now wants to try to have the freeze of military orders that was imposed in May 1981 rescinded.

At that time, orders for the Tornado multipurpose fighter plane were postponed and those for the Roland and Milan missiles cut down.

Eighty Bo 105 helicopters were also blocked at the time.

If it now becomes possible to make Bonn rescind those decisions, MBB would be in a position to increase its next year's payroll by 1,000 to 1,500 people.

Though new orders for the missile plant Nabern/Teck would provide little relief for Bremen, two major orders for the Augsburg and Donauwörth plants could well do exactly that. If these plants occupy themselves more with the Tornado, much of the Airbus production could go to the north.

Paul Werner (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 November 1982)

One of Hapag-Lloyd's more buoyant assets ... the passenger liner 'Europa'.

(Photo: Hapag-Lloyd)

One of Hapag-Lloyd's more buoyant assets ... the passenger liner 'Europa'.

(Photo: Hapag-Lloyd)

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Paul Werner (Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 November 1982)

One of Hapag-Lloyd's more buoyant assets ... the passenger liner 'Europa'.

(Photo: Hapag-Lloyd)

## Hapag-Lloyd ready to wield the axe to cut huge losses

Hapag-Lloyd, Germany's leading sea, air and road transporter, is preparing on a slimming plan to try and cut losses. Some reports put this year's loss as high as DM100m.

The supervisory board is meeting in Munich to work out exactly where the knife will fall.

Reports so far indicate that the oil-tanker side of the operation will be axed and that two other victims will be the airline operation and Pracht, the freight forwarding company.

It seems likely that neither will be sold, as had been feared, but that cut backs will be made.

Hapag-Lloyd employs 11,500, of whom 1,000 work in Hanover. Main shareholders are two banks, Deutsche and Dresdner.

Pracht was bought in 1979, but it turned out to be a mistake. It has made only losses. The airline side of the business was begun 10 years ago.

The airline manager, Friedrich Blume, says the company has plans which should enable it to come out of the red in two or three years.

The plan, involving dropping air freight entirely, selling four aircraft — reducing the fleet to 11 aircraft — and cutting the payroll by 20 per cent, has already been agreed. The question is whether it will go through.

It is hoped that this will be enough to combat falling demand, falling prices, over capacity and tough competition.

If it does go through, the company would be left with six thrifty Boeing

737-200s which have only recently been bought, and five Airbus A300s. The planes for sale would include one Airbus and one old Boeing 727-200. They would offset losses, and might even result in a bit of a surplus.

But the question is: will they be sold? There are 500 passenger aircraft on the second hand market at this level.

The planes to be sold were bought second-hand when the company began 10 years ago. Then, the time seemed right to expand the air business.

Condor, a Lufthansa subsidiary, was Germany's only large charter company — apart from LTU which operated only from Düsseldorf — and needed competition.

Since then LTU has expanded operations south to Munich and Hapag-Lloyd and Condor are involved in a price war which has brought down charter prices.

Hapag-Lloyd would be able to handle the battle better if it had not saddled itself with obstacles of its own making.

It acquired two smaller charter companies, Bavaria and Germanair, as the oil crisis was making itself felt. The old aircraft that came with the companies only provided uneconomical added seating capacity.

Hapag-Lloyd was also too late getting into air freight. It now has to go because rates don't even cover costs. Jettisoning the air arm would come as a severe blow to the City of Hanover and its airport.

The city's air authority has leased a seven-storey administrative building and hangars to Hapag-Lloyd. Construction, subsidised by the state, cost DM65m.

Hanover is also the seat of a major customer of the airline, Touristik Union International in which Hapag-Lloyd has a stake through its subsidiary, the Bremen-based travel agency.

The travel agency is still making a profit. Its customers are mostly in the income brackets least affected by the slump. Cruises on the new flagship Europa are selling like hotcakes.

Other strong points are coastal and offshore shipping and harbour operations.

But some of the scheduled air tramp freight business is generating big losses.

Dieter Tasch (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 November 1982)

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## ■ AID

## Human rights group goes for its targets regardless of political colour

An organisation to help people who are threatened or oppressed, *Gesellschaft für Bedrohte Völker* (GfBV) was founded 12 years ago.

Its foundation was in reaction to the political selectivity of students' protests. Two students founded first *Bildung Hilfe* in 1968, and then GfBV two years later.

One of these students, 43-year-old general secretary of the GfBV Tilman Zölch, experienced the feelings of having to flee and being driven out of a country while he was a child.

During his studies he began to take a closer look at discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities, particularly in the Third World.

For over twelve years he has been working full-time to help the human rights of threatened minorities.

"We are responsible for those who no one talks about", he says, describing the society's objectives.

Following its modest start, the GfBV has now become the Federal Republic's second largest organisation for human rights behind Amnesty International. The financial independence of its activities is guaranteed by the monthly contribution of its 1,400 members.

In special meetings 24 regional groups inform those interested about the case of the violation of human rights.

Letters of protest are written to governments, translations made and money collected for the financing of individual projects.

Members working full-time in the Göttingen head office coordinate the society's activities.

This is the seat of the editors of the magazine *Pogrom* which is published bi-monthly.

The society became well-known during its activities for the Sinti and Romany gypsies in the Federal Republic. They were persecuted during the Nazi era when half a million were murdered in the concentration camps.

After the war their fate has hushed up and efforts to obtain reparations for have been fruitless.

Together with the Organisation of German Sinti and the Romany World Union, the GfBV held a commemorative service in the former concentration camp of Berge-Belsen in 1979.

Many people then heard of the genocide against the gypsies for the first time. Through such action the GfBV has helped dispel prejudices. The authorities and the police in the Federal Republic now have greater understanding for the problems facing the 30,000 Sinti and Romanies living there.

For the GfBV one great success is the fact that the stateless Romanies have managed to obtain West German nationality. According to information from the GfBV Romanies in Poland are still persecuted. They are hard-hit by the Polish economic crisis and the GfBV recently sent 250 parcels to them. The society spends an annual DM150,000 for humanitarian activities of this kind. If the funds are not enough, some of the larger aid organisations of the church lend a helping hand.

"What we are able to do ourselves", says Tilman Zölch, "is in many cases pretty unspectacular". Right from the start the GfBV has done a great deal for

the living conditions of Red Indians in North America.

Its involvement in political problems very often irritates the ruling groups in the countries affected. They view such action as a provocative interference in their own affairs.

Describing the magazine *Pogrom*, Alfred Grosser, Professor for Politics in France and expert on German affairs, says: "What it has to say will sound unpleasant to some. Particularly since it's always good to hear about atrocities others have committed but when your own are being criticised this is another matter altogether."

Dogmatic Communists dislike the way the GfBV points out the discrimination against Tibetans in China or the expelling of the Crimean Tatars in the Soviet Union during the Stalin era. "Right-wingers tend to neglect the fact that we do a lot for the victims of Soviet foreign policy, for example, in Afghanistan and Ethiopia."

Only recently the society pointed out the continuing oppression of the Indians in Nicaragua under the Sandinista government.

The news arriving in the Göttingen head office from all over the world merge to present a depressing picture.

A great deal is unbelievable. For example, in Mauritania there are still 100,000 people belonging to the Haratin minority, in slavery.

In a report by the London Anti Slavery Society to the United Nations Commission for Human Rights: "In Mauritania you become a slave by birth, arrest or purchase. The first method is the most common, for example if you are born the child of a slave. Slavery trading is also still practised."

"The most widespread form is the sale of children; all children belong to the master of their mothers."

The Mauritanian government doesn't deny that slavery exists in the West African state. It blames the social and economic backwardness in this country for the fact that the slavery condemned by the UN Convention of Human Rights has still not been eliminated.

"The appalling poverty which prevails in developing countries such as our own" said a government representative speaking before the UN Human Rights Commission "unfortunately makes all this talk of the freedom of the individual ridiculous."

Together with the Anti Slavery Society, the GfBV has now presented a report on the fate of the Haratin. Members of persecuted minorities again and again seek political asylum. The provision laid down in the Federal Republic's Basic Law are quite clear.

Article 16 states: "Politically persecuted persons are to be guaranteed asylum." However, the courts are often overtaxed and in many cases little is

known about the extent of persecution in the country in question.

This is where the GfBV extends a helping hand. Let us take the example of the case of the Assyrian-orthodox Christians living in a minority amongst Moslems in a number of Middle-Eastern countries (Iraq, Syria, Iran and Iraq). For many now they have been subjected to religious persecution.

In this case the GfBV can count the support of a qualified Assyrian briele Yonan, from the University of Berlin.

She has often helped authors, courts, lawyers and aid organisations with her special reports on the problems facing Assyrians. Her series *Pogrom* and her book *Assyrien* (Assyrians Today) served as a basis for many decisions taken in asylum cases.

She was responsible for enabling numerous Turkish citizens with Syrian and orthodox denomination to receive asylum.

The plaintiffs were able to prove they had suffered reprisals in the province of Mardin in South-East Turkey which had been tolerated by the government authorities.

Human rights organisations are urged to maintain strict political neutrality if they are to help effectively. For the whole affair was relayed up from persecution of minorities is still relevant in many countries, no matter what the political system is.

Unfortunately, general interest usually only then aroused when bombs are taken and bombs thrown. It applies as much to the Palestinians to the Armenians and the South Vietnamese. The Society for Threatened Peoples wants to help before the situation becomes much worse.

Matthias N. (Die Zeit, 12 November 1982)

## Volunteers turn the taps back on in Beirut

area for mines. The 75 Germans were often surprised to find explosives, ammunition and weapons. For this reason it was good to have the French Foreign legion troops around.

Dirk-Hubertus Boss, head of the project team, described its function as essential "for saving and keeping lives".

At the same time he underlined the unpolitical nature of the German disaster prevention activities.

"We have never had our work interrupted by any of the political parties here in Beirut" he explains.

Repairs are carried out in both the Christian sphere of influence on the dividing line between East and West Beirut, the so-called "Green Line", and in the Palestinian camp areas hit by the massacre.

"These areas were particularly in need of relief" the volunteers all confirmed. Admittedly, they were angry at the impotence of the Palestinians who phoned off the water from the pipe by just banging a hole in it.

Bosse had already been to Lebanon in July, commissioned by the Bonn Foreign Office, to discover the possibilities of a THW operation.

Together with the Charge d'affaires in the German Embassy in Beirut he visited the Israeli troops occupying the South Lebanese towns of Sidon, Tyre and Damour.

Despite the devastation in the PLO centres, Bosse could not find anything the German squad could do.

So attention was focussed on "Operation Drinking Water" for Beirut and plan of operation worked out together with the Water Works in Beirut.

The Technischer Hilfswerk was ready for operation at the end of August, the "political difficulties" prevented a speedy start. It took until the 22 October for the Italian ferry to arrive with the technical equipment required by the THW team. The man themselves were down in aircraft belonging to a Lebanese aircraft company.

Bosse is "more than satisfied" with the work he and his team have done.

"We were able to do more than had originally expected. We sealed all the points of leakage in the pipe, increased the amount of drinking water available, and made it possible for those living in the high-rise flats to get water."

The Foreign Office in Bonn provided DM1m for the operation, DM250,000 via France, the Benelux states, and DM500,000 via Austria, just as the national satellite transmissions Beirut. These amounts and the work carried out are of course only drops in the ocean, if one considers the implications of Israel's "Peace for Galilee" operation, which was not restricted to Beirut.

The German Embassy in Beirut celebrated the "operation drinking water" as "the German contribution towards reconstructing Lebanon". One can only hope that assistance for Lebanon will continue in this form.

Michael W. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 23 November 1982)

## Multi-language satellite TV shows its paces

Allgemeine Zeitung

first international, multi-language television programme in Europe has been sent over the waves. It was from the Baden Baden studios (*Assyrians Today*) served as a basis for many decisions taken in asylum cases.

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Europe's TV supply alone both night and 24 satellites will have to be in orbit.

Human plans expect the first satellite of this kind to start operations in 1983, presupposing that the European rocket Ariane overcomes technical difficulties.

A satellite being used each evening for the European test programme is already a veteran in space.

It was good enough for this and European broadcasters like to make full use of it before it is sent to orbit as space waste. The kind of this kind and their success, however, are unlike the terrestrial stations not restricted to any one area.

A future West German satellite, for example, will be sent to parts of Africa, Asia, the Benelux states, and Austria, just as the national satellite transmissions Beirut. These amounts and the work carried out are of course only drops in the ocean, if one considers the implications of Israel's "Peace for Galilee" operation, which was not restricted to Beirut.

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day by members of the European parliament and in which many Arab states in North Africa have shown interest, are 15 countries united within the European Broadcasting Union (EBU).

Programmes will be shown this week in the six most important Western and southern European languages including Greek.

On Friday, the German newscaster, thanks to invisible dubbing interpreters, will even come to terms with the last mentioned language when reading his news broadcast.

At midday each day the broadcasting stations taking part link up to work out the content of the news programmes, providing items of interest to viewers at home and in Europe as a whole.

The result could be seen live on Monday evening. We saw how customs officials in a small French town made efforts to "freeze" imports of Japanese video-recorders to prevent the competition from the Far East from endangering European industry.

We found out how Britain's Lady Diana was getting on with her anorexia and what the doctor had ordered. Then there was an Italian news item on the anti-terrorist squad. These were all topics which are only touched on normally during our news broadcasts.

Willibald Hilt *Südwestfunk's* programme director, views this kind of Europeanisation of future satellite programmes as a good chance to improve European communication, mutual understanding and bit by bit break down the language barriers.

For anyone interested in individual items can hear them in any of the six languages. The 12 interpreters (six groups to two) have certainly got a lot to twist their tongues around. Things can get really complicated. For example, during a German "Pro and Contra" programme, part of the trial run in the Federal Republic, the international guests will be speaking in their mother tongues. This means a lot of jumping Christian Schwarz-Schilling ... postal charges not to be related — yat.

At the moment this European satellite programme is only beginning to take shape. We still don't know who will be transmitting what, from where and for whom. It is only part of a number of programmes, some aimed at specific target groups and others of a more general nature.

Even if these programmes only interest one per cent of viewer potential, it still means three million out of 300 million Europeans!

In the USA, where TV technology is well ahead of European activities, there are cities where the viewer can choose between 35 different programmes, broadcast into his home via normal terrestrial transmitters, satellite or cables.

This is still unimaginable in Europe. Nevertheless, the Europeans have got their "foot in the door" leading to media of the future.

The programme director of SWF says: "There are more programmes in the German aid than can at present be received ..."

Günther Laicher

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 24 November 1982)

## Minister for Posts makes a controversial start

Before he became Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, Christian Schwarz-Schilling didn't have much to do with this ministry.

A glance at the records doesn't exactly show him to be a man of great involvement in postal issues.

Before the change of government in Bonn he had hardly passed any comments on this field. It is unlikely that Chancellor Kohl included him in his Cabinet purely on the grounds of his comments on the restriction of telephone links between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union.

At the time he spoke of "a further slap in the face for the idea of a free, world-wide exchange of opinions and information".

Ever since he took up his new job, however, Christian Schwarz-Schilling has caused more controversy than any other Cabinet member.

He has given many interviews recently on cabling and new telecommunications technologies.

In the next 10 to 15 years he expects investments in this field to amount to about DM100bn.

After only two days in office, Schwarz-Schilling announced his intention of additionally investing DM4bn in



(Photo: Sven Simon)

telecommunications during the next two years, thus creating 100,000 jobs. A short while later he had to face financial facts and cut down his expectations to a figure of DM590m for cabling investment in 1983.

Many were surprised and annoyed at the speed with which the qualified media expert included the postal system in his telecommunications plans.

The Union of Postal Workers complained about the "hectic pace". The opposition in Bonn criticised his "cabling mania" which has led to a decision to go ahead with laying the technologically obsolete copper-coaxial cables at great cost and using public money.

In their opinion he should have waited a few years until the more efficient optical fibre cables are available.

On postal matters in the narrower sense, Schwarz-Schilling has only made the announcement that postal charges will not be raised until 1984.

This sounds good but still doesn't come up to the announcement by the last-but-one Minister, Kurt Gscheidle.

SONNTAGS BLATT

tion of additionally investing DM4bn in His past also got the tongues wagging. The SPD had a feeling that "Flz" (corruption and nepotism) was in the air, since Schwarz-Schilling was director of an accumulator factory by the name of Sonnenschein for 25 years.

The firm belongs to his wife and had business dealings with the Post Office. Furthermore, Schwarz-Schilling had held shares in Projektgesellschaft für Kabel-Kommunikation mbH (PKK — a company dealing in cable communication) up until he took up office.

He handed over his directorship and his shares shortly before his appointment. This took the steam out of accusations that there was an interlocking of private and political interests.

However, the fact that he was chairman of the Bundestag inquiry commission for "new information and communications technologies" and at the same time a partner in the PHK company, which was doing its utmost to get in on the promising cable business, still left much unanswered.

The question critics ask Schwarz-Schilling is an awkward one: How can someone reach an independent appraisal of technology within such a commission and yet at the same time have a direct economic interest in introducing this technology?

Helmut Kohl provided the backing for his Minister in the Bundestag and certified that he had managed the matter most correctly. Nevertheless, the whole Sonnenschein affair casts a shadow over Schwarz-Schilling's first days in office.

He is not only responsible for 500,000 employees, but runs a public organisation which places orders worth billions. If he had become Minister for Family Affairs, says SPD expert on postal affairs Paterna, there wouldn't have been such a fuss.

Or even Minister for Education? This department would have seemed more in line with Schwarz-Schilling's background.

Born in Innsbruck, he grew up in Berlin where he obtained his PhD in Sociology. Afterwards, he took up a bank apprenticeship and in 1957 a management position in Sonnenschein.

He became a member of the CDU in 1960, and then made his way through the usual stages of a political career: *Kreistag* (district assembly), *Landtag* (state parliament) between 1966 and 1976 in Hesse, *Bundestag* (national Parliament) since 1976.

For a whole decade he was involved in educational matters in Bonn before switching to media politics as his second "playing field".

That he became Minister in this field was a general surprise. The fact that there is quite a gap between oppositional theory and government practice is something Schwarz-Schilling has learnt fast.

When the SPD Ministers Gscheidle and Matthöfer were in office he never missed out criticising the out-of-date tele-

Continued on page 10



## ENERGY

## Cutback in nuclear fuel reprocessing plans: two plants get the axe

There will be less reprocessing of burnt fuel elements from nuclear energy plants in the Federal Republic of Germany than originally planned.

There is no other way of interpreting an announcement by the German Society for the Reprocessing of Nuclear Fuels (DWK) that they do not now wish to build reprocessing plants in Hesse and the Rhineland-Palatinate.

They will be limiting plants to projects in Schwandorf in Bavaria and Draguhn in Lower Saxony.

By the 1990s each of the two plants will be reprocessing 350 tons of burnt fuel elements a year, providing that is of course they are built and function.

This means the fuel still contained in the elements, uranium (but also the newly created plutonium) is as far as possible to be extracted and re-used.

Admittedly, it is then much more expensive than new uranium fuel.

The rest has to be packaged in such a way as to be ready for final storage, say for example in glass ceramics.

All this presupposes that the basic policy decision, planned for 1985, comes out in favour of reprocessing and against direct final storage.

Another presupposition, due to the reservation for approval expressed by the Bavarian state government, is that there is a guarantee for the final storage

of nuclear waste which has accumulated during reprocessing.

At present, in the Federal Republic about 350 tons of burnt fuel elements are left over each year.

Every new reactor of the Biblis-type increases this nuclear waste by 30 tons. The old rods are first placed in "cooling-down basins" where the short-life radioisotopes disintegrate.

To increase the capacity of this basin work has begun on converting these into compact storage areas.

Via technical tricks more fuel elements can be placed in a smaller space.

However, they cannot remain there for an unlimited period and the capacities are limited anyway.

For this reason operators of German nuclear energy plants sent their burnt elements to the French Cogema society for interim storage and if possible to be reprocessed in The Hague.

This is where above all the burnt elements from the older French gas graphite reactors are worked on, and to a limited extent and according to a different method rods from light-water reactors. They mainly come from abroad, primarily from the Federal Republic, but increasingly from French light-water reactors.

Finally, a minimal amount of works

is carried out on rods from fast breeders.

During the first half of 1982, for example, 153 tons of lightwater reactor fuel from France and abroad were reprocessed. In July and August things were cleaned up a bit.

Since September the French gas-graphite reactor fuel is being processed. Altogether, 420 tons each year.

As a result of the rapid expansion of the French nuclear economic branch a total of 14,000 tons of burnt rods is expected to accumulate by 1995. For this purpose, the French plants are likely to be used.

The German contracts with Cogema expire in 1985. Starting in 1990 the nuclear waste resulting from the reprocessing of German material will be sent back to the Federal Republic: about 2,300 highly-active glass blocks and 35,000 barrels of weak and medium radioactive waste.

At the start of 1982 there were already 55,800 barrels of weak radioactive and 1,500 barrels of medium radioactive material in Germany's nuclear energy plants, and collecting points for the research centres in the Federal Republic.

Each year another 1,300 cubic metres of weak radioactive material is added (some of it from clinics).

In the shaft in Asse 125,000 barrels of weak and medium radioactive material was finally stored. There is no more room left.

An interim storage area is being built in Gorleben, which can take 1,500 tons of old fuel elements. It is to become operational at the start of 1984, although there may well be delays for legal reasons.

Whether the intended containers for the old burnt material are useful has yet to be shown in practice.

Another interim storage plant has been planned for 1,500 tons of used material. Whether it will become operational depends on whether the salt rocks in Gorleben prove to be suitable for final storage.

This won't be known until 1990. There is quite a large risk that the planned reprocessing plants will not work at all or not well. Problems exist in all processing plants throughout the world.

This is why the DWK is hoping for assistance from abroad. France is continuing to build reprocessing plants and has given its foreign customers options on taking greater amounts of material.

In Britain negotiations are being carried out on future reprocessing.

The corresponding plant in Sellafield, it is hoped, will be able to begin processing light-water elements in 1987.

The Cogema has played it safe. The contracts do not have to be abided by if technical or political factors make it undesirable.

The British are expected to proceed in a similar manner. Every new nuclear energy plant in the Federal Republic means new problems for the DWK.

Many believe that the unsolved problem of nuclear waste may bring about a sudden end to the utilisation of nuclear energy. Most decontamination plants are at present accompanied by the principle of hope.

Martin Urban  
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 November 1982)

## Minister to go to work in a lampooning hate, but in secret

Süddeutsche Zeitung

The official car of the Federal Minister for Agriculture, Josef Ertl, had to work in a sugar-beet car.

In a test programme by the Minister and the Union Rheinische Braunkraftstoffe AG in Cologne the car was given a trial run of one year in the fuel mixture of normal petrol and five per cent ethanol.

One source of ethanol is sugar beets.

The ethanol is produced in a sugar factory in Ochtendung, where it was the Ministry of Agriculture has produced DM 2.5m for this experimental project. A second project has been agreed upon with the West German Ministry of Agriculture of Corn Schnepf.

In this case, the residual material is its relevance today? In the following distillation will be produced 10,000 tons of ethanol to be produced in Bochum theatre we find an article by Ruth K. Angress, of the USA.

According to calculations by the Ministry 350,000 to 400,000 hectares, which three per cent of the total agricultural land, could be used for the production of ethanol. If this reaches the conclusion that were to be mixed with normal fuel.

An investigation by the EEC came to the conclusion that if this were to be five per cent of the Community's primary energy demand could be covered by this biomass, without endangering production.

The ethanol additive with the sounding name Euro-Super has the advantage of burning more cleanly than the usual fuels, says the Kraftstoff AG.

Nothing has to be changed in the way the car runs smoothly, increases its pulling strength in the lower and middle rotational frequencies.

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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 November 1982)

## Posts Minister

Continued from page 8

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Now, however, that he has chance to let private enterprise take a bite of the cake, he has stated that he wishes to leave the Telecommunications Investment Law as it is.

He is hoping for "liberal" flexible" realisation of the law, to "what I can get out of the law if I am it properly".

A so-called cooperation model is the offering, which plan closer cooperation with private firms in the event of future cabling.

The setting-up and operation of plant, however, is still the Post Office's responsibility.

Apart from this, after a certain period of use the private cable networks are to be handed back to the Post Office. It becomes clear: what the Post Office is not readily parted with, even after a new political leader.

Hans Peter Schöler  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 21 November 1982)

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The ethanol additive with the sounding name Euro-Super has the advantage of burning more cleanly than the usual fuels, says the Kraftstoff AG.

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(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 November 1982)

## Posts Minister

Continued from page 8

telecommunications monopoly which inhibits investments.

Now, however, that he has chance to let private enterprise take a bite of the cake, he has stated that he wishes to leave the Telecommunications Investment Law as it is.

He is hoping for "liberal" flexible" realisation of the law, to "what I can get out of the law if I am it properly".

A so-called cooperation model is the offering, which plan closer cooperation with private firms in the event of future cabling.

The setting-up and operation of plant, however, is still the Post Office's responsibility.

Apart from this, after a certain period of use the private cable networks are to be handed back to the Post Office. It becomes clear: what the Post Office is not readily parted with, even after a new political leader.

Hans Peter Schöler  
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 21 November 1982)

to other work in German classical literature has been so carefully and if possible kept concealed in Kleist's *Hermannschlacht*.

is work, which Kleist has more than any other meant to be in the immediate moment" (although the first performance was 50 years later) is viewed as a lampoon of the Prussian patriot wrote it in 1808 in appeal to the Germans to overthrow the French particularism and unite in one fight against the Napoleonic occupation, led by one Führer.

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## LEAS

## Writer's concern a moral message



Playwright Heinar Kipphardt has died, aged 60. His main theme in the last 25 years of his life was the individual's responsibility within society.

It was the *leitmotiv* of his works from the time of his theatre success *Der Hund des Generals* until just before his death when he completed the play *Bruder Eichmann*. The play is to be premiered at Munich's Residenztheater next January.

Most of his plays revolve around the question of a character's true ego and the reasons why he acted in a particular way.

Kipphardt asked himself that very question in connection with Eichmann, the central figure of his last play: "Had I been in a position similar to that of Eichmann and had I grown up under similar circumstances, would I have become another Eichmann?"

This deeply personal and radical way of posing a question aims at uncovering the context of psychological development and personal background.

Kipphardt was a neurologist who practised medicine at one point of his life.

He was born in Silesia on 8 March 1922, and studied in Bonn and Düsseldorf.

Even during his student days he combined medicine and the theatre by attending drama lectures as well.

The greatest impact on his personality came from his experiences as a soldier in the Second World War.

His father had been killed in a concentration camp, and this left a deep mark on his life and work.

He viewed his literary work with an almost deadly seriousness. As he once said in a discussion: "The stage can only be justified if it pursues moral and political aims and tries to influence society."

## Opera company revival

Continued from page 11

way (mainly due to the young Spanish director, Arturo Tamayo).

Artaud's original material and Ribm's music had already formed an association beyond the realm of traditional ballet adaptation.

The American Mosee Pendleton does not come from an opera school, his *Tuturi* has nothing to do with traditional ballet.

In his capacity as librettist, choreographer, director, scenarist and solo dancer, he created a new grammar of body language, increasing its vocabulary with new ideas and forms.

The stage is turned into a visionary field of conflicts.

Extremely archaic and yet at the same time dazzlingly exorbitant, Ribm shows us the occult dance of the demons, on the living volcano of a godly pyramid.

An example of musical teatro totale. Pendleton's comprehensive concept

Kipphardt lived by this maxim which — despite all differences — he shared with Peter Weiss and Rolf Hochhuth, the other two mercurials of the German theatre. It is no coincidence that these three authors also spearheaded the so-called documentary theatre that put the theatre back into public discussion in the 1960s. While Kipphardt's *Der Hund des Generals* (1958) still related a brutal, tension-laden story from the war, in *In der Sache J. Robert Oppenheimer* (1964) he presented the arguments for the disclosure of secrets to the Soviet Union by the American physicist Oppenheimer with the detachment of a chronicler. The dialogues were based on actual records and the moral impact was strong enough to keep the audience rapt.

Oppenheimer and shortly thereafter *Die Geschichte des Joel Brand* were originally written for television; and it was this sort of political subject that made the television of these a major instrument of the performing arts — something that has not been repeated since.

The artistic instrument of documentation, tried and tested on TV, was provocatively transferred to the stage.

In 1948, Kipphardt moved to the GDR where he worked as the chief dra-

meturg (in certain European theatres a person responsible for selecting and arranging the repertoire and who often cooperates with and advises the producer during rehearsals) of East Berlin's Deutsches Theater. But following censure by the authorities he returned to the West ten years later.

But in the West, too, he was politically annoying because he praised the "traitor" Oppenheimer as a guardian of peace who prevented a dangerous nuclear imbalance.

Kipphardt also became involved in current discussions on hot topics and was chief dramaturge of Munich's Kammerspiele where he caused a controversy in 1971 over the (ultimately thwarted) printing of the programme for the premiere of Wolf Biermann's *Dra-Dra*.

The programme was to have depicted German politicians and captains of industry as dragons of capitalism. Kipphardt was fired and resumed his career as a freelancer.

It was not until the mid-1970s that he aroused public attention again with his *März* which attacked the psychiatric system as a TV and radio play, a novel and a theatre play. Kipphardt, who was after all an expert, maintained that the mentally ill individual received too little attention.

His play about the "desk murderer" Eichmann marks the playwright's return to politics and documentaries at the end of his life.

It is these works that appeal to political conscience that will survive. *Oppenheimer* is just making its second round of German theatres.

Musical theatre will be hearing a lot more of Wolfgang Ribm.

Fritz Schleicher  
(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 18 November 1982)

Rainer Hartmann  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 November 1982)



## City to get a brush up

Nuremberg has appointed a woman as its official city artist. Anna Recker, 32, was chosen from 30 applicants. She was born in Westphalia and has been running an art school in Luxembourg. She is Nuremberg's third city artist. Her predecessors were a Pole and an Englishman. Already her successor has been groomed for what the six-month term is over: a Japanese woman. The official artist can paint what he or she wants to and is paid DM2,000 a month. At the end of the term actual records and pictures for sale.

(Photo: dpa)

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## Thinkers go into the melting pot

## WELT SONNTAG

A villa in the Grunewald borough of West Berlin has become home to a complex of problems involved.

They will meet for meals and talks, stroll in the park — and talk. They are philosophers and scientists, musicians and writers.

The aim, says the leader of the project, Professor Peter Wapnewski, is to get in discussion beyond the dual's specialised field.

Berlin leftists object. They call it an attempt to create a "conservative elite".

The experiment was prompted by a symposium on traffic medicine at Garmisch's university.

Professor Wapnewski: "Science is longer meet because they enjoy talking to their fellow man. And the conference they're forced to attend makes it most impossible genuinely to discuss the problems of science and research."

"Our great social achievement, whether drugs or substances? fact that now 20 per cent of high school graduates go to university compared with three per cent in earlier years. We will have to receive more attention to a levelling down of research."

This process is clearly shown in a study back as 1960 a study by the Indy on the most quoted scientists for Forensic Medicine in Hemone of world's 300 most quoted scientists showed that ten per cent to motorists and researchers between 1961 and 1976 was a German — the Munich mist, Professor Hulsger.

Berlin, the city where Max Planck and Albert Einstein once did their research work, decided to do something about this by establishing a "Science College" in the Grunewald.

A college committee has now for the second time selected the candidates for the one-year free stay; 23 men and women, five are from the Federal Republic of Germany.

● Professor Dietrich Dörner, 46, is a Bismarck psychologist.

● Professor Wolfgang Flieckau, 41, is an Essen language expert.

● Dr Eckhard Freilend, 40, is a dance physicist.

● Professor Christian von Krotzenburg, 55, is a Göttingen philologist.

● Professor Odo Merquard, 54, is a Giessen philosopher.

The women are Hungarian and Israeli. Dr Agnes Savari and Israeli Shulamit Volkov.

Each of the guests is expected to give a major lecture and, if possible, to write a book inspired by experiences in Grunewald.

Professor Wapnewski hopes that the guests will discuss the interplay of different types of drugs that are taken simultaneously or consecutively.

Poland's Stanislaw Lem, one of the world's foremost writers of science fiction, is expected to come up with a novel.

The Grunewald villa is even also to house a library consisting of the works of the people who are its guests.

The is, however, one thing that Professor Wapnewski's pleasure project: all GDR people who were invited to have turned down the invitation.

Felix-Erik Lohmann  
(Welt am Sonntag, 21 November 1982)

heal authorities intend to force manufacturers to print warning products that can affect n reactions.

They are taking place aimed at ironing out the complex problems involved. Nobody knows that drinking and driving, but most are unaware of the road-safety dangers of drugs.

They are philosophers and scientists, musicians and writers. They will meet for meals and talks, stroll in the park — and talk.

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## MODERN LIVING

## Warning shots at drugs that don't mix with alcohol — or driving



Münster meeting that it is nearly impossible for the police to find out whether or not a driver is under the influence of drugs. This can only be established by specially trained police officers. But the usual practice at the scene of an accident is not even to ask the driver whether he has taken drugs.

This question is only asked if there is a strong suspicion of drunken driving. In such cases it is customary to take a blood test, which can also provide clues on medication.

The Forensic Medicine Institute analysed some 4,000 blood samples from September 1978 to August 1979: 537 of the specimens, which were picked at random, were also examined for medication: 18.2 per cent showed that the driver had taken drugs before the accident.

This prompted Professor Möller to conclude that drugs play as important a role as alcohol in road accidents. These findings coincide with tests made in the USA, Norway, Canada and Sweden.

The institute's analyses also showed that 19 out of 25 drivers whom the police regarded as unfit to drive had consumed virtually no alcohol at all but had taken medication. Drugs were involved in one out of four accidents in which the driver's blood alcohol level was less than 0.08 per cent.

Professor Möller also pointed to the discrepancy between the statements made by the driver and the results of the blood tests. It turned out that drivers frequently omit to tell the investigating police officers that they had taken tranquillisers or sleeping pills. Most of them only admit to taking a mild pain killer — which cannot be checked.

What possibilities are there of assessing the effects of drugs on a driver's reactions? The answer only seems simple.

Tests with a real vehicle in real road traffic are out of the question because they would not only endanger other motorists but the driver would be subject to all sorts of uncontrollable influences, making it nearly impossible to interpret the information obtained.

As a result, the only approach in assessing the influence of pharmaceuticals on driving is to do it under laboratory conditions. Even normal simulators of road conditions are unsuitable due to the many imponderable elements.

The Institute for Vehicular Technology of Berlin's Technical University has now developed a simulator that has none of these drawbacks. The new simulator permits the recording of a wide range of outside influences (such as distraction by acoustical or visual sensations, alcohol and medication) on the driver's reactions.

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## Dyslexia one result as stress in schools increases

Stress at school is a vicious circle that begins as early as kindergarten, delegates to a seminar were told.

Professor J. Meinhardt, of Fulda, said the high school graduation certificate was "wrecking our children."

School demanded far more than a 40-hour week from children. Stress was caused by such things as great distances between school and home; selfish, specialised interests entering the curriculum; and rigid teaching methods.

Dyslexia was largely due to stress at school and the best remedy for it was a patient teacher.

Professor Möller was speaking to a seminar held in conjunction with a trade fair for medical supplies in Düsseldorf. Both doctors and education experts were among the delegates.

One of the symptoms of this stress is excessive fear. In one Berlin class, most 13-year-olds admitted to a fear of being alone.

The Berlin doctor and educationist K. Thomas said that after 40 years in practice he knew no better remedy for the children's fears than autogenous training. He said that, unlike adults, 98 per cent of children had no problems learning the method.

He has conducted autogenous training programmes at several Berlin schools during the past years and is satisfied with the results.

The training programme was prompted by children who had anonymously expressed their fears in writing. One 7-year-old even went so far as to write: "I wish the plane that is to take us to Frankfurt would crash."

Dr Thomas suggested that teachers attend the autogenous training courses provided by Cologne University.

Professor Meinhardt stressed that the school can be a source of health as well. A mathematical problem that a student solved after much sweating over it could be a very positive and enriching experience.

Generally, he contended that children attributed too much importance to school and thus exposed themselves to stress.

"Schools without marks are as sickening as those with marks," he said, "because they, too, must orientate themselves by government approved standards."

Parallel to the school problem, another seminar dealt with the sexual difficulties of juveniles.

The enlightenment and liberalism of the past few years, some of the lecturers maintained, have in no way reduced the problem. On the contrary.

"It's surprising how many young people have to consult their doctors about sexual problems," said Professor Molinski, Düsseldorf.

The sexuality of adolescents, he said, has too long been viewed in isolation. As a result, we now frequently regard purely problems of living as sexual difficulties.

Another topic was the sexual problems of old people. Doctors stressed that many of the problems of old people stem from prejudices by the individual.

While 50 per cent of men over 78 are still open-minded towards the other sex, this does not apply to women over 60.

Dr Barbara Perez-Gey, of Cologne, said that it was time to grant women a right to a "second flowering" — something men take for granted and something women deny even to themselves.

Cisela Arndt  
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 November 1982)

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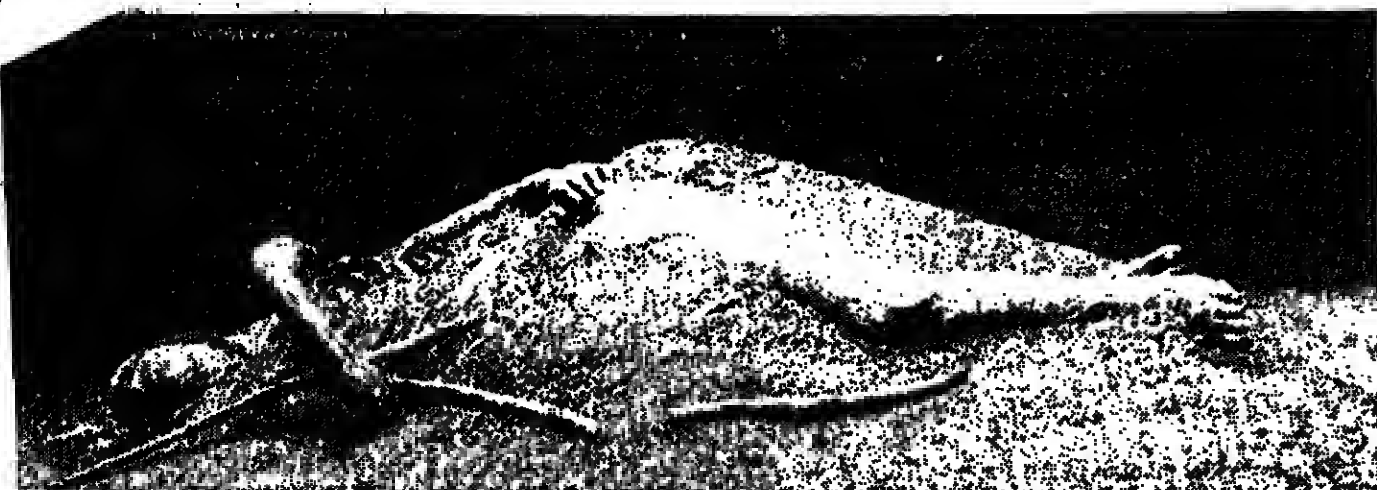
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The Windeby Girl: reconstruction in the Schloss Gottorf Museum, Schleswig, showing how she was found in Windeby Moor.

## THE HUMAN RACE

# 2,000-year-old moors people give up their bodies but not their secrets

Scientists are still trying to solve the mystery surrounding the 2,000-year-old corpses that are periodically dug up in northern Europe.

The first analyses were made in the middle of the last century and about 700 are known to have been found. The "moors corpses" have been preserved because of the acidity of the moors.

Were they criminals or tribal chiefs, soldiers killed in battle or people who died from illness? When did they die and what sort of lives did they lead? How did they dress, what did they eat and why were they buried in the moors?

Though many have been found in many parts of northern Europe, most were discovered in Denmark and northern Germany, usually by peat diggers. Archaeologists have answered some

Having dated the finds, archaeologists were able to refer to the literature of the era and compare them with other finds of that time.

Among the literature there are above all the descriptions of our forebears provided by Cornelius Tacitus (55-120AD) in his book *Germania*.

Other descriptions stem from Julius Caesar (100-44BC). Caesar described the lives of individual Germanic tribes in his book *De bello Gallico* (On the Gallic War).

In the 12th chapter of his *Germania*, Tacitus describes the various punishments for crimes: "The punishment is made to fit the crime: Traitors and deserters are hanged from a tree; cowards and those who shirk military service along with those who commit crimes of immorality are sunk in the moors and the place covered with broken branches. The various degrees of the death penalty are based on the idea that the punishment for common crimes must be performed visibly to all while dishonourable deeds must be punished under a cloak of silence." The question now is: Are the moor corpses the remains of executed criminals? Experts in forensic medicine have never been able to answer this question though many of the finds show wounds and some of the heads

have clearly been bashed in. In some instances the head was severed from the torso and put between the legs. Remnants of rope that were found could indicate execution by hanging.

Some of the wounds could, of course, have been inflicted in battle. But analyses of the contents of the stomach and intestines indicate that at least some of the dead people might have been criminals.

Their last meal — between 20 and 24 hours before death — consisted of a blend of finely chopped plants and parts of various fruits and seeds that

contained not only thistles but the full range of local weeds.

The scientists concocted a brew that corresponded to the last meal and found it to be a frightfully repulsive and bitter mixture that was probably given to the criminal as a forerunner of the punishment to come.

The analyses of the stomach contents also enabled the scientists to determine the season in which death occurred. The fact that many of the bodies contained no traces of summer or autumn fruits such as strawberries, apples or raspberries and no trace of green plants indicated that death occurred in the winter or just before spring.

That was the time of year when festivities climaxed in human sacrifices, and many of the "sleepers in the moor" could have been the victims.

Some light has also been shed on the social position of some of the dead.

Roman writers have described the hairdo of the free Suebi (a Germanic tribe) as opposed to their slaves.

The freemen and nobles wore their hair in a characteristic knot on the right side of the head.

In fact, sculptures of Teutons clearly show this conspicuous Suebi knot. Some of the corpses have exactly this hairdo and the rich objects that accompanied the body substantiate the view that at least some of the dead must have been nobles.

One of the most mysterious of these finds was made in 1952 in the Windeby Moor near Eckernförde. This find, along with others, is on show at the Schloss Gottorf Museum in Schleswig.

Forensic medicine experts say that the body is that of a 14-year-old girl, and the analysis of pollen found in the grave indicates that she lived in the 1st century AD.

Among the unusual features of the Windeby girl are the facts that she was blindfolded and that her hair had been trimmed to different lengths on each side of her head. On the left, the hair was only about 2mm long while on the right it measured 4cm.

A male body was found only a couple of metres from her's. The young man had a hazelnut twig twisted around his neck.

Were the two punished as adulterers in the manner described by Tacitus? According to him, adulterous women had their hair shorn on one side while men were garrotted. Both were sunk in the moor.

This was the initial interpretation of the case of the Windeby girl. Archaeologists assumed that the girl had been drowned in the moor and perhaps stoned. In any event, she was weighed down with stones.

The case was resurrected a few years ago by Dr Michael Gehlrich, a Kiel University scientist, who arrived at different conclusions.

For one thing, he found it unlikely that the grave had been lined with thor. It is unlikely, he argued, that anybody would have taken such trouble with a criminal.

Moreover, the stones that were found were too small to be used to weigh down a body. The 87 passengers and girl down, and X-rays of the bones indicated no injury through stoning or anything else.

But the growth lines of the teeth showed some characteristic departures from the norm. Every spring, the teeth had almost died of starvation. And the same bone symptoms applied to many. What effect did all this have spring in which she died.

Weakened by hunger as she was, a minor infection could have been fatal.

Since other corpses dating back to that time were not marked by the growth deficiencies as a result of famine, Dr Gehlrich concluded that the girl belonged to a low social class and was the reason why she did not have enough to eat.

The unequal length of the hair does not necessarily indicate punishment for the terrorists, or should a time believed that sickness and demons that caused it lived in the hair. As a result, it is quite possible that the girl was still shaken by the death of Hans Martin Schleyer, cropping of her hair was an attempt to assure her and that this was repeated when she was later found to have the other side when the first crop showed no effect.

The blindfold could also be due to old superstition and meant as a protection against her return to the living. The man who was found next to her was unconnected with the girl. Peat samplings taken from the two graves indicate that they were dug in different years.

All this had led researchers to conclude that not only criminals but also victims of disease and accidents — those who fell in battle were buried in the moors.

Among the finds are also the bodies of children — carefully wrapped in shrouds and hoards.

Hans-Dieter Hellmuth (Lübecker Nachrichten, 21 November 1982)

Several corpses have been found in this northern German moor. (Photos: Alice Kral)

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## FLASHBACK

# Legacy of bitterness, nightmares for the hostages of Mogadishu

When the hijacking took place, there was only one question to be asked: Should the hostages be exchanged for the terrorists, or should a time believed that sickness and demons that caused it lived in the hair. As a result, it is quite possible that the girl was still shaken by the death of Hans Martin Schleyer, cropping of her hair was an attempt to assure her and that this was repeated when she was later found to have the other side when the first crop showed no effect.

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blocks, how they felt choked at the stench, how their legs began to swell because of sitting so long. Some fainted, others had hallucinations and began to crack up.

But this was nothing, they say, compared with the fear. The fear was heightened when the leader of the terrorists began screaming and having a fit, threatening to shoot the passengers or maltreat them.

The terrorists placed explosives, tied up the passengers and poured alcohol over some of them so that they would burn better.

"This fear of death" says Matthias Rath, now 64, "increased at the start, when the psychological terror began. The feeling of fear then became a feeling of icy coldness inside, the certainty of death."

Then there was the feeling of infinite loneliness, "forgotten by the rest of the world" (in the words of stewardess Hannelore Piegler).

No reaction from Bonn, no news, no consolation, and gradually no more hope of being exchanged.

The 87 felt like victims of an abstract principle: "Country? Vaterland? I would never be willing to die for it" (teacher Hartwig Faby).

"We only wanted one thing, to live, to survive" (Hannelore Piegler).

The euphoria of the rescue, the "cloud with a silver lining" (stewardess Gaby Dillmann) on which they all suddenly floated, overlapped all other feelings during the first few hours.

But it didn't take long before they realised that they had taken Mogadishu back home with them to their accustomed surroundings, their old jobs, their families and colleagues.

Rhett Walda, a man in his late 30s, was one of the hostages. When he got back home after his release he went into town and "just drove around as if I was urged on by something. It was like seeing everything for the first time."

He is angry that the government has not done more to help. He appeared cool and composed as he spoke, but the facade eventually crumbled, and the memories started to boil.

The bitterness emerged, just as it did with the other hostages.

They all felt a shift in their normal values: "Suddenly, I couldn't relate to

moosey. What does an overdrawn account mean when you're dead?" (Beate Zerbst). They could no longer cope with the competitive society. Matthias Rath, director of a factory employing a thousand workers, lost his job because of his problems: "I couldn't carry out negotiations any more. The whole thing made me feel aggressive." At night, there were the nightmares, dreams of being shot, being locked up, of vague threats of death. During the daytime, many were plagued by the feeling of being followed. They were often impelled to turn around and look.

"If I saw someone with dark skin and curly hair I felt panic-stricken" (Hannelore Piegler).

They could no longer stand confined spaces, avoided lifts, were frightened of situations they couldn't master, even frightened of the dark. And almost all could not bring themselves to board a plane.

They would have liked to talk about Mogadishu, for weeks on end, again and again. The many interviews with journalists almost came as a welcome relief. Friends were too discreet ("They didn't want to impose" says Hartwig Faby) or they had heard enough of the affair:

"What is it you're all after then? You got enough compensation for the whole thing, didn't you?"

Compensation? Lufthansa brought the luggage back, replaced anything that was lost.

The hostages, however, had to find out themselves about health insurance, professional trade associations, possible therapy, forms and official applications.

The offices responsible filed a record on each individual passenger, just as is laid down by the "Law for the Compens-

ation of Victims of Violent Acts". At some stage the questionnaire arrived:

"Are you related in any way to the person who committed the crime?" or "Why were you at the scene of the crime at the time?"

There was no money. After two years their claim expired.

What about the broken marriages? The fear of going to work? The isolation from other people? The outbreaks of bile?

Today, five years later, many still take pills. Beate Zerbst, who used to be a sturdy kind of person, won't go anywhere near a plane.

Matthias Rath still only sleeps during the day or if the light is on. He is still fighting his third court case for an early pension entitlement and the recognition of his invalidity.

According to the psychotherapist Andreas Piegler, "all this psychological damage could have been treated". One year after the whole affair the professor from Aachen sent a questionnaire to the hostages; 53 filled it in and sent it back.

"A third of them were in need of urgent treatment" says Piegler.

However, only 16 came along. Those who did are grateful.

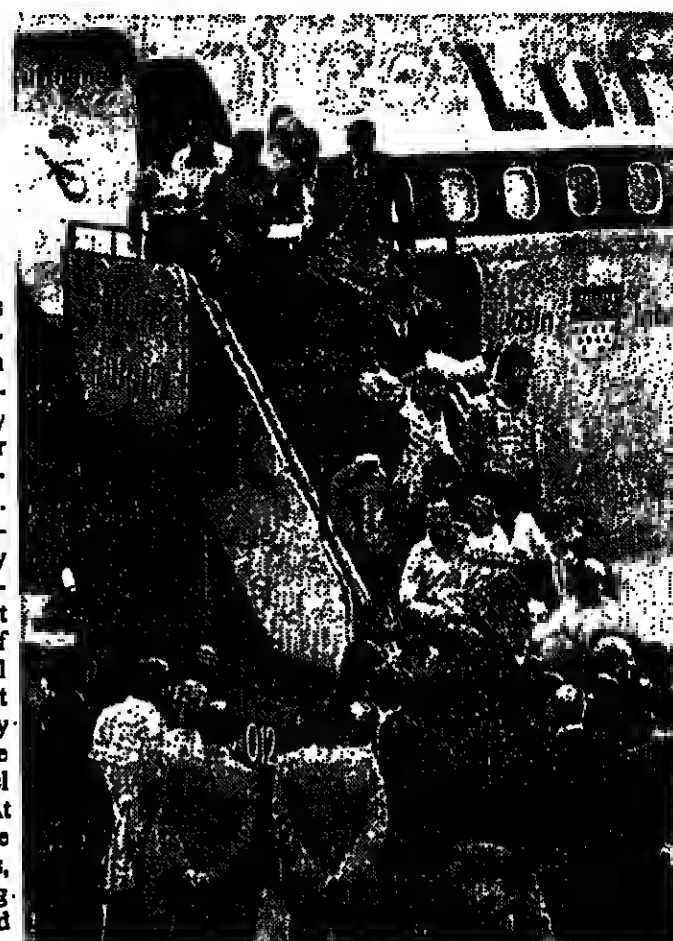
One couple, who were in the aircraft together and who had been ruining their lives by blaming each other for what had happened, learnt to understand each other's "failure".

In simulated situations others managed to overcome their fear of flying, their claustrophobia, their fear of dark figures, their hate of "those up there in Bonn".

But this was only to last for a while. For after two group sessions the therapist could not come to an agreement with the Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Services on his fee. The treatment had to be dropped.

Of course, many of the symptoms have died down — but not in all cases. "For five days I was scared to death" says Hannelore Piegler, who like her colleague Gaby Dillmann gave up flying. "And I shall never lose the fear of that feeling."

Jutta Duhm-Heitzmann (Die Zeit, 5 November 1982)



Back from the horror, but there's more to come.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

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## No miracles in Madrid

Continued from page 1

them because science is not free of political influence in the East.

So neither miracles nor even modest progress could be expected of the second Helsinki review conference, convened in Madrid two years ago.

Expectations were so limited that many diplomats were pleasantly surprised the Madrid conference was held at all. Agreement too a final document

grows increasingly difficult. When the conference is over, many hopes will remain unfulfilled. Too little will have been accomplished.

Yet despite the many disappointments it must be noted that hundreds of thousands of ethnic Germans and over 30,000 Jews would still be living in the

East bloc if the Helsinki accords had ever been signed.

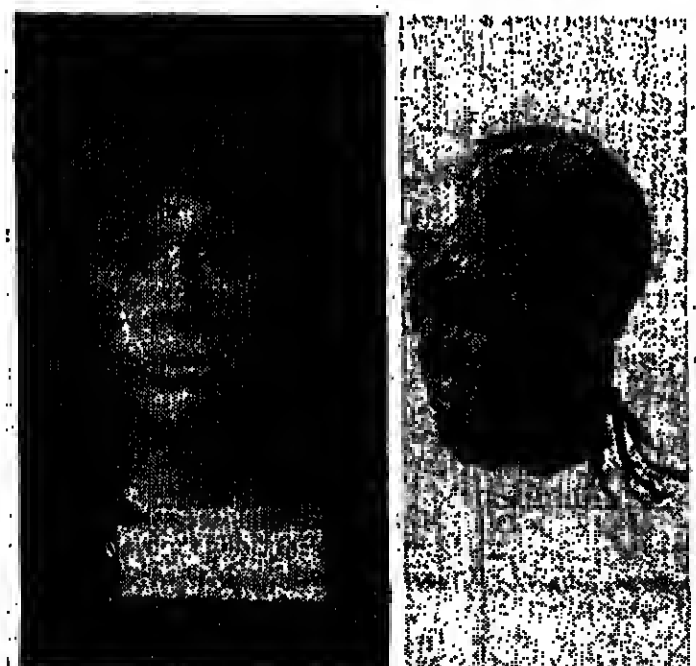
The final document has been useful to the Soviet Union and its allies did not want to arrive at the review conferences entirely empty-handed.

When one party to a discussion runs out of arguments he may be tempted to hang up. That will be the end of the matter for some time, and both sides will be the losers.

In Madrid both sides still have the phos to their hands and are keen to avoid hanging up, but that is of course much too little.

Yet it is still a hopeful sign to an eye in which so many hopes have been dashed.

Siegfried Löffler (Kieper Nachrichten, 23 November 1982)



The Windeby Girl, as she was found and as she has been reconstructed, blond-haired and asymmetrical face.

(Photos: Schloss Gottorf)

of the questions and the other mysteries are in the process of being unravelled.

The dating was done by the carbon-14 method which is based on the fact that a small part of the carbon found in organic matter is radioactive, i.e. C-14. This isotope disintegrates and the older a find the smaller its C-14 content.

The ratio between regular and radioactive carbon tells the physicist the age of an object — sometimes accurate to within 20 years.

According to the carbon dating, the moor corpses all stem from between 400BC and 400AD.